TIONAL QUESTIONS, BUT SAYS HE IS GLAD TO BE IN AMERICA, WHERE HE HAS MANY PRIENDS HE GOES TO

WASHINGTON, Señor Don Luis Polo de Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister to the United States to succeed Señor De Lôme, arrived last evening on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was met at the pier by several members of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and the Spanish Consul-General, in this city, Senor Baldasano.

As Minister Polo walked down the gangplank the crowd pushed forward, all eager to see him. Consul-General Baldasane acted as master of smonies. He introduced to the new Spanish Minister the first secretary of the Legation, Senor Don Pablo Soler; the military attaché, captain de la Cassa; the Spanish vice-consul, Seffer Satelo; Seffer E. M. Castillo, president of the Spanish Benevolent Society of New-York,

Minister Polo, who is short of stature, slight, and with light hair and beard, bears a striking resemblance to Premier Sagasta of Spain. In fact, many people on the pier who didn't know the Minister thought that he was the head of the Spanish Ministry. The Minister laughed good-naturedly when this fact was explained to him.

"Many people in Spain have taken me for Sagasta," he said. "The Premier. however, is a much taller and heavier gentleman than myself, but otherwise we may look does not surprise me that many American people have mistaken me for the

The Minister were a navy blue overcoat and a black Fedora hat. He seemed pleased with his

one of the Customs officials approached him as he was talking to his friend and asked him how many pieces of baggage he had brought

reception

I have twenty-four pieces," answered the "Sixteen pieces belong to me and eight pieces belong to my two valets. If you will kindly take care of them you will confer a

The customs officer hurriedly went to the custom office on the pier with an attaché of the Spanish Consul-General's office, who signed the release papers for the Minister's baggage.

Minister Polo stood on the pier talking to Consul-General Baldasano and others nearly an our before he departed for New-York.

When asked if he had anything to say to the American people he replied that he had nothing to say that would be of any interest except that he was glad to be back in America, where he has friends. "I had a pleasant voyage," he added. "and if my stay in this country is as pleasant I shall be satisfied. For the present I must follow the example of your Minister in Spain-General Woodford."

When asked what he meant, the Minister placed the index finger of his right hand over his sealed lips and would speak no further on

I have a wife, but no family," continued the Minister. "My wife is now visiting her father, who is the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, Germany. She has gone to Berlin to bid her father goodby, and I expect her to arrive in this couny in the latter part of May."

Cuban question or say anything about the reations with Spain. "I beg to be excused from talking on international subjects," he said, "as tion requires me to keep a closed mouth."

dinner was given by Captain D. Hogemann n board the Kaiser Wilhelm II on Tuesday evening, in honor of Minister Polo. Judge Ig-Grubb, of Delaware, presided and introduced Mr. La Lanne, of Philadelphia, who mded to a toast and praised the Minister. Seffor Polo thanked Mr. La Lanne for his remarks and said that the friendly relations between the American and Spanish people would be continued and that he had every reason to selieve that he would be received in a friendly senor Polo was driven directly from the steam-

TORPEDO BOATS NOT NEEDED.

CHARLES R. FLINT'S YACHT REFUSED BY THE GOVERNMENT- A SERVICE-ABLE CRAFT, HOWEVER, WHICH CAN BE PUT IN SHAPE

QUICKLY IF NEC-ESSARY.

thegram received yesterday from Washington embedded an interview with Charles R. Flint, of this city, in which Mr. Flint was quoted as saying that he had offered his yacht to the Gov-Films was seen at his office, No. 30 Broad-st, he

"The reason I have this boat is that for many years I have been engaged in supplying various South American governments with war vessels. I of the National Guard, particularly for the State had this boat under construction in anticipation. had this boat under construction in anticipation of an order from one of them. The patterns are now in Newark and the forgings at the South Bethlehem (Penn.) from Works. "I have just received advices from Paris, from

friends whom I had asked to inquire, that the leading bankers in both Paris and London report that Spain has not reised any movey lately, and that it

I received a cable disratch this afternoon from our house at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, saying that prominent officials connected with the present Government of that country desied that Spain espowering the Executive to dispose of these ships

we hold ourselves in readiness to answer any call that may come and we will require only the short set of the barts and over the strandformable into a torpedic-boat, but Mr. First and the strandformable into a torpedic-boat of the strandfor

"THE TRUE CRITERION IS QUALITY."

For comparison we quote the prices paid for Champagnes in England, where QUALITY establishes the market value

135 97 83 MOET & CHANDON - - -105 G. H. MUMM - - -

to Brazil. Mr. Flint has also sold a large number of war vessels to foreign governments, among them being the Itata to Chill, the cruiser Esmeralda to Japan, and at the time of the Brazilian revolution, in 1888. Mr. Flint supplied a large amount of the war material and a large number of the war vessels used, including the Friesson Destroyer, the Firating, the torpedo-hoats Rety, Moxoto and Inhanduay and the two improved cruisers Andrada and Nicheroy, the latter of which, it has been lately said, the United States was trying to buy.

COMMANDER BROWNSON SAILS. HE TALKS OF HIS MISSION ABROAD-TO LOOK FOR | Up by the Spaniards, VESSELS THERE.

ommander W. H. Brownson, of the Naval Board of Inspection, was a passenger yesterday on the American Line steamer St. Paul for Southampton. He goes abroad as a representative of the Govenment to report on the advisability of purchasing various war vessels now building in foreign shipyards. On the steamer with him were Charles H. Cramp and George C. Thayer, of the Philadelphia

Commander Brownson spoke guardedly in regard to his mission. He said that he was going abroad under the orders of the Navy Department to assist in the preparation for possible exigencies in the "I am going to learn." he said, "what can be ob-

tained in the way of vessels for our Navy in the event of war, which I think is very remote. I may be absent for a month, or even longer. I am to direct to London, where further orders may await me. I cannot tell how long I shall stay in London. Perhaps I shall be there for two

The Commander added that he might find it ecessary to visit different cities, both in England and on the Continent. "Are you empowered to place options on what-

ever vessels you think desirable for the purposes of our Government?" was asked. "I am not going abroad for my health," was the Commander's reply.

A printed interview with Charles H. Cramp, in which the well known shipbuilder was reported as saving that the Government had already a suffidently powerful fleet to cope successfully with

Spain was shown to Commander Brownson.

"Granting that that opinion be correct." he said.

"Granting that that opinion be correct." he said.

"accidents are likely to happen in any navy, and it is well to be precared for every emergency. While I belie to that we shall have no trouble with Spain, I think that it would be absurd not to increase our advantage as much as possible. If we had twenty battle-ships there would be no possibility of war, and with the addition of ten battle-ships to our present fact, there would be but little probability of any trouble."

Commander Brownson declined to cleak his con-

of any trouble."

Commander Brownson declined to give his personal views as to the kinds of vessels most needed by the Navy at the present time.

When asked if he would meet Mr. Yarrow, the busider of the Yarrow torpedo boats, and of the torpedo boat destroyers, he smiled, and once more reputed that he was not going to England for his health.

mission alone, and that he did not know what Mr. Cramp's plans were
Mr. Cramp refused to discuss his trip abroad, further than to say that he would visit several places in Europe, and might go to China and Japan before he returned to this country. He would not discuss the possibility of Japan releasing her rights to the ship she is now having built at the Cramp yards in order that it might be sold to the United States

Minister Polo naturally declined to discuss the SILENT AS TO GOVERNMENT ORDERS. MANUFACTURERS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION NON-COMMITTAL AS TO POSSIBLE LARGE PURCHASES OF WAR MATERIAL.

were seen yesterday were reticent when asked about the possible purchase of supplies from them consequence of the \$6,000,000 appropriation made by Congress. Among the houses visited by a Tribune reporter were the Winchester Repeaa Tribline reporter was to the first Arms Company, at No. 22 Broadway, and the Hartley & Graham Company, at Nos. 213-215 Broadwith which are associated the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge These houses are in touch with the Government and have sold to the United States

J. Bruff, of Hartley & Graham, when ship jeer to the Waldorf-Astoria. He dined at the house of a friend, and later in the evening started for Washington.

Astoria He dined at the activity of the trade, exclaimed: "Well, I should say so!" but when asked if he could confirm the report that General Miles had recommended the purchase of one hundred thousand guns from the Remington Arms Company he declined to make any statement, one way of the other. "It is simply a matter of business." he explained. "It has been our policy, when sell ing arms or ammunition to governmen any statement to come from them. We make no any statement to come from them. We make no statement in any way otherwise we might cause trouble, especially in case of war.

Philip A. Sanford, manager of the Winchester Reneating Arms Company, said that no orders had been received here for arms or other material for the Government. A similar statement was made by U.T. Hungerford agent of the United States Carridge Company, and a canvass of the houses in the gua district failed to furnish a definite clew as to orders so far given to any firm by the Government, with the possible exception of the Winchester Company.

THE NATIONAL GUARD READY. MAJOR-GENERAL ROE SAYS THE TROOPS WANT

Major-General Roe was found at National Guard Headquarters in the Siewart Building yesterday. When asked by a reporter for The Tribune whether there was any discussion, formal or informal, at the meeting of Nations, Guard officers in Albany on Tuesday of the situation created by the complications with Spain, he said:

"None whatever. We met to consider the needs of hostilities was not referred to."
"The action by Congress in app

on We for National defence was not considered at the world and do more to preserve peace than we

Hered, that we will have a war. The crists is war past, as the condition of stocks shows. The Stock off Exchange is a pretty good pulse of the country."

"Is the National Guard ready for any emer-gency" was asked "The National Guard is always ready," was the carriest epix "We could be in the field on twenty-four hours" notice—yes, in half that time; one day had purchased the two warships that the Arm-four house notice—yes, in half that time one day wrongs, in Eugland, are nullding for Beazil, and that the Brazilian Congress had bassed no act necessary only for the President to make a quest upon the Governor and the men would be And that without such authorization of the BrazilAnd that without such authorization the Guard of the State of these five the baral are in the three britandes here in NewYork Cuy-wo in Manhattan and one in BrockIn There are three batteries of artillery, with the BrazilAnd Thout State of the BrazilAnd leve these reports all emanate from persons or firms who desire to sell the United States war vessels and munitions of war, and who are endeavorble to scare this country into such purchases by these reports of Spanish acquisition of like supplies."

At Mr. Mosher's office, No. 1 Broadway, a description of Mr. Flint's vessel was given out:

"The machinery is under construction partly at Newark and partly at Be hichem. Considerable bradway has been made, and a number of the parts bradway has been made, and a number of the parts whole dourselves in readiness to answer any call that may come and we will require only the short-set noiselble notice."

Fuple engines of 1800 horse-power, and her could cause the purchase of 1800 horse-power, and her could cause the sufficient to country is country in the purchase of 1800 house, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant, at her economic speed without tercanding. Mr. Grace shouse, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant from the specific purchase of 1800 house, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant from the specific purchase of 1800 house, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant from the specific purchase of 1800 house, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant from the specific purchase of 1800 house, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant from the Fresident for the National defence has become a law, the Government many not need Mr. Moores, yesterday, Mr. Grace could not be seen, which is country is enormously rich, and the first purchase of 1800 house, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant from the Fresident for the National defence has become a law, the Government many not need Mr. Moores, yesterday, Mr. Grace could not be seen, the hill placing Economic at the disposal of the purchase of 1800 house, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant from the Fresident for the National defence has become a law, the Government many not need Mr. Moores, yesterday, Mr. Grace could not be seen, the Fresident for the National defence has become a law, the Government many not need Mr. Moores, yesterday, Mr. Grace could not be seen, the President for the National defence has become a law, the Government many not need Mr. Moores, yesterday, Mr. Grace could not be seen, the President for the National defence has become a law, the Government many not need Mr. Moores, at Seventy-ninth-st, and Madiant Mr. Grace in the President for the President for the President for the President for the National defence has become the purchase of South America. At wanted the President for the National Mr. Grace of National Mr. Grace of National Mr. Grace

CITY OF WASHINGTON IN PORT. Many People

HER OFFICERS STORY OF THE MAINE Cannot Drink DISASTER

TWO DISTINCT EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD, THE SAY, THE FIRST OF WHICH LIFTED THE CREW THINK THE SPANIARDS

CAUSED THE WRECK. The New-York and Cuba Mail steamer City of Washington arrived yesterday from Havana and Mexican ports. This is her first appearance a this port since the Maine disaster. The City of Washington lay at anchor a short distance from he Maine when the explosion occurred. Those of board said yesterday that a great shock was fel but it was some time before they could realize upon the steamer. One piece of cement crashed through the upper deck on the starboard side and lodged below, tearing away the deck planks; a piece of iron pipe stove the upper deck abrenst of the pilothouse; another piece of flying wreckage stove a boat, and other damage was caused. should be said that the general opinion of the crew on the City of Washington, as expressed to reporters yesterday, was: "The Maine was blown

Captain Stevens, in speaking of the explosion said to a Tribune reporter: but dark, and many of our passengers were on the deck enjoying the cool breeze. Suddenly there was an explosion, and the Maine seemed to leap out of This first report was followed by a second and louder explosion, and then the alt was filled with flying missiles of all kinds. As soon as here yesterday afternoon from Key West on the the nature of the disaster became known I at once ordered the starboard boats lowered. The Maine lay on our starboard side, about three hundred feet by the falling debris, but three lifeboats were found uninjured and these were quickly manned and went on their work of rescue

Our boats picked up thirty-three men of the board in the gig. Twelve of the men were badly on was at once turned into a hospital. The passengers gave some of their our own officers and crew did everything possible ister to the comfort of the injured. Captain-General Blanco sent his personal representative aboard with messages of condolence, and the chiefs of the Police and Fire departments also came and expressed sympathy with Captain Sigsbee in the loss of his ship, and offered their aid in caring for the rescued and wounded.

"The explosion took place just before 9 o'clock, and the superstructure and boats burned for some time afterward. Up to midnight single small explosions came from the direction of the Maine, and the utmost fear prevailed that the fire or heat might reach the big magazine aft. Had that been touched. I was informed, there would be little left of the City of Washington or any other vessel in Havana Harbor. As it was, we changed our position and and it is of no use to ask me. We are not under anchored about half a mile from where the Maine oath not to talk, but Captain Sigsbee has given

One of the other officers of the City of Washington gave this account of the disaster: "I was standing on the deck at the time of the explosion more correctly speaking, the two explosions. It been looking at the Maine for some time, so we fairly well all that happened. My attention I been first attracted to her by the singing of sailors, who then had no thought of what all happen to them in a short time. We were 18 only two hundred yards away from the log and if the two vessels had swung stern to nto the water, and before she was clear back to see proper position a second explosion followed." The officer who made this statement was a witness before the Board of Inquiry. Chief Officer lornell, who was also a witness before the Board, made statements corroborating this interview. Several of the officers of the City of Washington sald hat the Spanish war vessel did not put her flag it half-mast until noon next day, and that his was done long after the English and American nerchant vesses in the harbor had set the ex-

rchant vessels in the Spanish merchant vessels did not do until late the next afternoon signuand Rothschild, a tobacco merchant, of No. Water-st, returned from Havana on the City Washington. He was on board the vessel on the night the Maine was wrecked, and brought the him a piece of cement which fell on the night the Maine was wrecked, and brought back with him a piece of cement which fell on the deek of the Ward Liner. Mr. Rothschild said he had been a witness before the Roard of Inquiry, but that it would be presumption for any one to hazard an opinion as to the cause of the disaster from what was known of the affair. While no one was injured on the City of Washington from the flying debris following the explosion several persons had narrow escapes. Chief Engineer Gardiner was sitting on deek just outside the engine-room gangway. A moment before the explosion he was called into the engine-room He had hardly disappeared when a big piece of cement weighing fifty pounds struck the deck where he had been sitting, demoishing his chair and making a big hole in the deck.

REASONS FOR PEACE. THE APPROPRIATION OF MONEY FOR PREPARA-

that nothing better could be done with that money and anchor them in Gowanus Bay, and let them prevent Spain or any other foreign Power from getting possession of them. Then, also, I think the Government should buy a million of the best rifles and provide ammunition for them, say four hundred or five hundred rounds for each, and store on men could be mustered in a short time, and if we have arms and ammunition in store they are in addition to our present Navai strength, and time before plunging into hostilities with us. would do more to premote the cause of peace and aid arbitration of international difficulties than anything else in the world for every nation to know that the United States is ready to begin hosprovoks war unless it had a navy equal to ours and could muster and arm as many men as quick's urselves more highly thought of by the rest of

The shipment of ammunition to the various forts olies are sent out from the New-York Arsenai on Governor's Island new stock is sent there, to be ready for distribution. A lighter-load was transferred from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday to the arsenal.

At General Merritt's headquarters it was stated yesterday that, so long as the fine weather continued, the General would be in no haste to start on his contemplated Southern trip. He was busy yesterday afternoon attending to bis official duties in town, and left Governor's Island soon after innohenen, not returning until his dinner hour. No new developments within the Department of the East in consequence of the action of Congress were reported at headquarters. Gratification was expressed because the bill adding to the strength of the Regular Army had become a law, and because for additional defences for the Nation without a Sissenting vote.

F. C. MOORE'S OFFER TO THE PRESIDENT. Francis C. Moore, president of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, at No. 46 Cedar-st., has insisted at times in twisting the tail of the British lion in speeches before the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday sent to President McKinley

the following letter full of patriotic enthusiasm, of which more is said to be in stock: New-York, March 9, 1898. Hop, William McKinley, President of the United

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a to: For Grain-O does not stimulate: it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee, 15 and 25c

Try Grain=0!

MAINE SURVIVORS ARRIVE

CHEERED WHEREVER THEY WERE RECOGNIZED.

FIVE MEN IN THE PARTY, AND THEY AT ONCE REPORT ABOARD THE RECEIVING SHIP FOR AND SUBSEQUENT OCCUPRENCES.

Five survivors of the Maine disaster arrived steamer Lampasas of the Mallory line. The men were John B. Load, master-at-arms; George Schwartz, ship's cook: Daniel G. Toppin,

wardroom cook; Kats Usaburo Kushida, junior

officers' steward, and Fusiano Awe, junior officers' cook. With these men was W. B. Cross, gunner's mate of the Indiana, who has received Maine, and the captain and his officers came on his discharge from the Navy, owing to the ex-A large crowd had gathered at Pier No. 20, East River, and when the Lampasas swung in the five men were seen standing at the vessel's loud and long that the men seemed to be em-

barrassed, and they immediately disappeared behind the fixtures on the deck. When they were landed one of the first persons to greet them was Lewis Heinecke, of Jersey City, a brother-in-law of Load. He had been at the pier from 7 a. m. until the arrival of the vessel, at 2:15 p. m. The men went to the Fulton Ferry and then to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. The people on the streets seemed to recognize and they were cheered frequently

Load was in charge of the party, and when seen said: "I will not talk about the explosion,

Toppin, the colored cook, was more communicative, and said: "I was sleeping on a caulking mat on the gun deck when the explosion ccthe first thing I knew was that I was in the water. I had been thrown into the air, and almost as soon as I struck the water I was picked up by a boat from the City of Washington. ship was then ablaze, and I could see the heads of many of the men in the water about me. It was an awful sight I do not think that rage than a dozen men who were between-decks escaped, as they were in such a position that they were killed like rats in a hole.

W. B. Cross, who came with the party from Key West, said: "I have been with the boys all through the trip, but I cannot tell what I know. I cannot speak for them, but I would say that every man in the Navy is anxious to get at Spain for what has happened. On March 2 I was in a barber shop at Key West and with me was a sailor from the Maine. While we were in the chairs three Spanish sympathizers came in, and said in a conversation in Spanish. came in, and said in a conversation in Spanish, which language I happen to understand: The Americans are dogs. All they want is money. Then followed a lot of vile expressions. The sailor from the Maine and myself resented what they said and attacked them, although we were only half shaved. The fight was hot for a time, but we whipped them. We came near being arrested as a result of the fight."

The five Maine survivors, after they reached the Navy Yard, immediately reported aboard the receiving-ship Vermont for further duty. They will be assigned to other vessels, probably to the Dolphin, the crew of which is being made up on the receiving-ship.

BUSY AT THE RECRUITING OFFICES. COLORED POSTERS CALLING FOR MEN ARE DIS-PLAYED AT THE THIRD-AVE STATION

AND THE POSTOFFICE. There was more bustle and stir about the There are fifty million reasons for peace in the cruiting offices in this city yesterday than on any \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for National previous day since the war excitement began. The defence," said a colonel in the Regular Army, at office in Third-ave., near Cooper Union, was be-Senate had concurred with the House in making declared that they wanted to enlist if there was the appropriation. "It seems to me," he added, even a possibility of war and of fighting to be For the first time in many months there was a colored poster on a billboard on the side-walk, in front of the office, calling for men. The poster described the kind of men wanted, includ-ing their height, age, weight and other particu-lars, and stated the remuneration which they would receive. The men must weigh between 128 and 190 pounds, be not older than thirty years and not shorter in stature than five feet four inches, No married men need apply

A crowd stood in front of the billhoard all day, and there was a constant procession of young men going in and out of the recruiting office. Captain A. Whitney, of the 8th Infantry, who is harge of the office, together with his aids, stayed at the office yesterday much later than usual. process of enlisting men is necessarily a long one, because no less than seven papers must be made out for every enlisted man. It was said at the office that not more than ten men could be examined and enrolled in one day. All the men enlisted for the two new regiments of artilliery are immediately sent to Fort Slocum, up the Sound. A Tribune reporter was told that the new regiments would be known as the 6th and 7th Artillery, and that the first-named would be stationed at Fort Slocum and the other at Fortress Monroe. At least, they will be organized and drilled at those places. It was also said that the new regiments would consist of twelve batteries each—ten heavy batteries and two light batteries each—ten heavy batteries and two light batteries. It was reported yesterday that a recruiting office for the United States Army was to be opened in Brooklyn, and also one in Jersey City. There used to be one in Brooklyn, it was said, but it has been closed for three years.

The recruiting office for the Navy, at No. 66 South-st, also had an increased number of applicants yesterday, but the majority of them were young men who were desirous of becoming apprentices. These were all told to apply at the irrocklyn Navy Yard, as the only men required at the South-st, office are seamen, oid seamen, fremen and machinists.

Notices were posted yesterday on the ground floor of the General Posteffice, near the elevators, calling for naval recruits. The placards stated that first and second class machinists were wanted, and that they would receive 155 and 190 a month respectively. First-class and ordinary seamen, at 24 and 119 a month were also called for. The placards were read by hundreds of men. Those wishing to emist were directed to apply at the receiving ship emist were directed to apply at the receiving ship emist were directed to apply at the receiving ship emist were directed to apply at the receiving ship emist were directed to apply at the receiving ship emist were directed to apply at the notice had been displayed in the Postoffice in a number of years and it attracte hecause no less than seven papers must be made out for every enlisted man

IT MAY BECOME A TORPEDO-BOAT.

It is probable that the Navy Department will become the owner of the steam yacht Ellida, which is now the property of E. Burgess Warren, of Philadelphia. The idea is to convert the yacht into a torpedo-boat, and C. D. Mosher, who has

into a torpedo-boat, and C. D. Mosher, who has been in Washington conferring with the Navy Department in regard to the matter, says that as a torpedo-boat the Ellida would be superior to anything affoat.

The method of reconstruction will be similar to that used by Mr. Mosher in the yacht Feissen. The Feissen was transformed for the Brazillian Government into the torpedo-boat Inhanduay. Her armament consisted of one torpedo and one 1-pound rapid-fire gun and the boat was also fitted with a turtle deck and conning tower.

GOVERNMENT MAY BUY THE HOLLAND Representatives of the Holland Torpedo-boat Company were in Washington yesterday negotiating with the Government for the sale of the torpedo-boat Holland. It was thought that the sale pede-boat Holland. It was thought that the sale would be consummated, but at the company's office in anis city to definite information had been received. Arrangements are being completed, however, for a test to be made to-morrow at Perth Amboy, where the boat has been for the last two weeks. The Holland was built at Elizabethport by Louis Nixon, at a cost of about \$9,000. She carries in addition to an expulsion tube for Whitehead iorpedoes, a bow gun capable of throwing a projectile containing cighty pounds of gun-cotton a distance of one and one-half miles, and also a stern aubmarine gun with an equal capacity.

WHAT CUBAN RELIEF IMPLIES.

JUNTA'S COUNSEL. Secretary Long of the Navy Department informed the Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday that until further notice shipments would be made from Key West to Cuban ports once a week, In accordance with this notice the committee will send fifty Mallory Line of steamers, as this line will carry

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STARV-

ING ISLANDERS DESCRIBED BY THE

that amount free of charge. American committee, the Cuban Junta has been sending a large amount of supplies to the island. These supplies go to the insurgent army. There is a strong distinction between the active Cuban ina strong distinction between the active Cuban in-surgents and the "reconcentrados," who are con-fined in the cities and who are now starving. It is at this season. to this latter class exclusively that the Central Cuban Relief Committee is sending supplies. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, spoke yesierday to a Tribune reporter of the cor-ditions now existing in Cuba

"It is not generally understood," said Mr. Rubens, that the supplies being sent from this country by the Central Cuban Relief Committee to Cuba are not distributed to the Cuban insurgents, but to the rural population, which by Weyler's edict was driven from the country and concentrated in towns. Martinez Campos, the predecessor of Weythe country people to the Cuban insurgents of the information furnished by these people to the rebels of the movements of the Spanish col-umns and the false accounts given to Spanish commanders as to the whereabouts of the Cuban forces. His conclusion was that as long as the Spain could not establish peace. One of the first acts of Weyler was the now famous decree of concentration of the pacific or unarmed people. Every house was destroyed; crops were confiscated or burnt, and all cattle and horses appropriated by the Spaniards many of whom made fortunes by sing of the same to the Spanish commissary

"Then, women and children were driven into left without any means to secure food. pathetic people aided them as long as their reources lasted. Then came the result which Weyler sought-the gradual extermination of the entire race. It has been a case of the survival of the fittest. Parents died that their chi.dren might live a little longer. The orphaned little ones speedily followed, and young girls had the horrible alternative of debauchery or death by

When Weyler was recalled over two hundred thousand of these people had already been starved to death. Blanco came, promising revocation of decree, and stating that he would allow the reconcentrados liberty to go back to the fields where they could easily and quickly raise suffi-cient food to save themselves and those dependent on them. He even went so far as to order \$100 000 to be distributed for their relief, but this gift was coupled with the condition that, in case of necessicoupled with the condition that, in case of necessities of Spanish troops, the latter were to receive relief in preference to the reconcentrador, an official acknowledgment of semi-starvation among the Spanish soldiery in certain districts.

In reality Blanco has given no relief, He has refused to allow the people to return in peace to their homes, and little or no part of the \$100.000 reached the reconcentrador. Thousands were stated and the starter of the starter o

their homes, and little of he processed the reconcentrados. Thousands were dying daily.

"Informed of this horrible condition of affairs by the American consuls, President McKinley appealed to the charity of the American people in order to save those who, by a miruele are still alive. Contributions were sent to 'Forsul-General Lee for distribution, but the Spanish Government placed many obstacles in his way, and he was not able with the means as hand, even to help adequately those in the city of Havana and its distribution. The Spanish Government refused to allow mone other things, the free entry of cooking utensits, so that the raw food distributed was unavailing to the reconcentrados.

"Owing to his numerous duties General Lee announced that he was unable properly to attend to the distribution of supplies. Miss clara Barton, the head of the Red Cross Society, then volunteered to go to Cuba and take charge of the relief. It must be remarked that the Spanish Red Cross Society never attempted to relieve he conditions brought about by the Spanish Government. By secepting the proffered relief from this country.

scopting the proferred relief from this country. Spain has acknowledged her utter inability to cope with the horrible state of affairs she herself has brought about, and by this acceptance she has virtually acknowledged a right of American intervention in Cuban affairs.

"The President in order to emphasize the right of intervention, has now determined to send the relief in National, not in merchant, vessels. Spain protested against the supplies going in men-of-war, and the President while yielding this point, is still determined that the relief shall go officially from the American Government and in a Naval vessel.

vessel.

It is estimated, finally, that about one-third of the entire population of Cuba has been starved to death as the result of this policy, inaugurated in Weyler and continued by Blanco. It is said by those who know that the present conditions in Cuba, as described in the American consular reports, are such that their publication would unite the whole civilized world in a demand for the establishment of peace in Cuba.

SPANISH REPORTS OF FIGHTING.

Havana, March 9 - A Spanish column under Colo- CUBANS SAY THEY HAVE WON A STUBBORN nel Tejeda, according to a Spanish report, has captured several intrenched insurgent camps in the Manzanilla District, including the came of El troops, the Spaniards add, miled nine men, made three prisoners and captured "an armory with many tools, and destroyed many great huts and

Colonel Teleda's column, it is further announced. will continue pursuing the insurgents, who are said to be in retreat. There was not, or engagement between these opposing forces it appears, at La Sierra, and the insurgents are alleged to have lost over a hundred men, while the Spanish Colond only reports two of his men killed and lifteen wounded.

AUTONOMY FOR PORTO RICO. THE HOME-RULE PLAN SAID TO BE IN SUCCESS-FUL OPERATION.

that the scheme of autonomy for Porto Rico has been put into successful operation. This is interesting mainly because of the resemblance between the project and the plan which it is sought to put in force in Cuba. The news came in the shape of the following announcement by the State Department: A dispatch from the United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, states that the inauguration of the Cabinet and the ceremony of declaring autonomy in effect in that island occurred on the 11th uit. He says the whole day was one of great manifestation of joy, and the whole population seemed to be happy over the thought that home rule at last had been granted Porto Rico

ENROLMENTS IN BOSTON FOR CUBAN ARMY. Boston, March 9.-The American Cuban Volunteer Legion, with headquarters in Nebraska, has pened a branch office in Boston, and for more than a week an agent has been enrolling volun-teers. He has received hundreds of applications, and of the number has selected eighty young, strong and patriotic men, who say they are willing to take up the cause of Cuba.

NEW PHILIPPINE REBELLION DENIED. Madrid, March 9.-It is semi-officially announced here that the rumors in circulation of a recrudes-cence of the rebellion in the Philippine Islands are without foundation.

The Angio-American Telegraph Company, of this city, to-day received the following dispatch:

London, March 9.—The Anglo-American Telesraph Company are advised by the Eastern Telegraph Company that the land lines between the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable station at Bolinae (Cabo Bolinae, Philippine Islands), and Manila have been cut. Consequently, all messages for places in the Philippines are sent by post from Bolinae. city, to-day received the following dispatch:

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD. Lakewood, N. J., March 9 (Special).-The women's

handicap in the Gould Cup series was the card for to-day on the links of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, and pleasant weather encouraged a larger field than usual, there being five in the competition. Mrs. E. Robbins Walker secured the win playing from scratch, with the fine score of 112, and second place fell to Mrs. Arthur B. Claffin, with Miss Davis and Miss Parrish tied for third place. The score: Country Club, and pleasant weather encouraged a

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THE OAKLAND CLUB'S MEETING The annual meeting of the Oakland Golf Club, of Bayside, Long Island, was held last night at Del-monico's. President W. B. Lawrence occupied the chair. Lawrence E. Emlee exhibited plans for an extension of the club grounds, to cost \$1,000.

FLOUR OUTPUT OF THE NORTHWEST. Minneapolis, March 9.— The Northwestern Miller reports the flour output at Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and Milwaukee for the last week at 340,420 barrels. IMMODERATE HEAT.

Immoderate valor, says the poet, swells into fault, and immoderate heat, thousands of housekeepers are saying at this time of year, swells into a nulsance. March and April are the proverbially treacherous months, and their treach verbially treacherous months, and their treacherous further notice shipments would be made from Key West to Cuban ports once a week. In accordance with this notice the committee will send fifty tons of supplies each week to Key West by the Maliery Line of steamers, as this line will carry that amount free of charge.

Besides the relief work being conducted by the American committee, the Cuban Junta has been sending a large amount of supplies to the island. These supplies go to the insurgent army. There is a strong distinction between the active Cuban in-



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BATTLE IN PUERTO PRINCIPE-MORE

ALLEGED SPANISH OUTRAGES The details of one of the longest-drawn-out batties between the Cubans and the Spanish forces which have been fought since the rebeilion in the feland began were received yesterday by the Junta. in this city, from General Lope Recio, who is in Puerto Principe. The battle began on February 21. and was a running engagement for four days. the plans of the Spanish forces had succeeded they would have captured the Cuban stronghold in the mountains of Najasa, which was the Cuban army's

base of supplies for the province. According to the official report of General Recto the Spanish forces left the city of Puerto Principe February 18, with the intention of capturing Natasa. On the third day's march, when at the plantation Matilda, over twenty miles from Najasa, the Cuban cavairy in command of Brigadier-Gen-eral Branlio Pena met the Spanish guerilla forces known as the Cadis guerillas, under the command of Lieutenant Perojo. The Cubans numbered seventy men, and they cut down the Spanish guerilia force, among the killed being the lieutenant in

This preliminary skirmish was hardly over before the Cuban forces were opposed by the Spanish cavairy in command of Major Capaz. The Cubans attacked so fiercely and the Spaniards were so surprised that they did not even have time to draw their swords, and defended themselves with the butts of their carbines. They were soon routed, and fled from the field. In this second encounter the Cubans captured eighty horses and equipments Their loss was fourteen men, and they found fortyseven Spaniards dead on the field. The report says that as a result of this defeat Major Capas has been court-martialled.

Following this battle there was a continuous fight

for three days between the main body of the Spanish forces, numbering four thousand men, under the command of General Castellanos, and five hundred Cuban cavalry and a like number of infantry, under General Recio. The engagement was a flerce one, and it resulted in the Spanish forces being compelled on February 24 to retreat to Puerto Principe without getting nearer the Cuban stronghold than the plantation where the first skirmish took place. According to the Cuban general's report the Cubans buried 233 Spanish soldiers on the field while the Cuban loss was only seventy-eight. Ac-cording to the report of this same battle given in the Spanish paper "El Fanal," published at Principe, the battle went in favor of the Spanish forces after they had fired 68,000 shots, as well as nearly fifty shots from their field pieces. The re-turn of their forces to the city of Puerio Principe is explained by the statement that "it was con-sidered advisable not to proceed further."

In connection with this report General Recto made the following statement of the killing of Diego Betancourt and one of his daughters by Spanish soldiers. He said: "The policy followed by Spanish soldiers. He said: The policy followed by Spaniards in the field against the pacificos is the same as it was under General Weyler. The Spaniards continue murdering and destroying just as they did under the barbarous General. The Spanish forces under the command of Pedro Gonzales a short time ago went to the plantation of Diego Betancourt, near Puerto Principe. Betancourt was sick in hed, but because he would not accede to their demands he was at once killed. Not satisfied with this, they assaulted and killed his seventeen-year-old daughter, and when her sister, who is fifteen years old, attempted to escape, one of the Spanish soldiers ran after her and cut her leg off with a machete. This is only one of the many cases of their recent barbarous acts in this province."

GRENADIER BAND COMING TO AMERICA Montreal, March 9.-For the second time since the

American War of Independence an English mili-tary band will visit America. Lieutenant Daniel Godfrey and his Grenadier Guards' Band will make a tour of Canada and the United States in May and June of this year.